



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in the hands of subscribers, and the early spring of 1902 sees the concluding volume in print. What has been said earlier in the *Naturalist* about the quality of the first three volumes applies equally well to the one now issued. Whether the work be consulted by the gardener for cultural methods, by the amateur for the names of cultivated plants, or by the schoolmaster for information as to the horticultural resources and possibilities of a given state or territory, it will be found to offer a ready answer to most questions and to indicate how the more obscure ones may be answered by one having the patience to follow them up. Throughout the *Cyclopædia* the personality of its editor is manifest, although very many of the articles have been written by others; and perhaps the most interesting reading in it is the introduction to the fourth volume, in which, from his own pen, we learn how the work was conceived, planned, and executed. The *Cyclopædia* is a notable piece of book making, and it is gratifying to know that the editor hopes, by means of annual supplements, to round it out with analytical keys for the determination of genera, — which in the body of the work are alphabetically arranged, — an extended bibliography, and the current chronicles of horticultural change.

W. T.

Notes. — In the *Ottawa Naturalist* for April Professor Greene describes five new species of *Ranunculus*, from various parts of the United States and Canada.

In the *Botanical Gazette* for February Professor Sargent publishes a fourth paper on "New or Little-Known North American Trees," among which are several notable species of *Cratægus* and one of *Prunus*.

Prunus virginiana and *P. serotina*, as cultivated in France, are contrasted by Guinier in Nos. 1–2 of the current volume of the *Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France*.

The Lespedezas of Missouri are reviewed by Mackenzie and Bush in No. 2 of the current volume of *Transactions of the Academy of Science* of St. Louis.

Lieferungen 4, 5 of Schumann's "Blühende Kakteen" have appeared.

A voluminous study of *Cirsium arvense*, by Lund and Rostrup, with French abstract, has been published as Vol. X, No. 3, of the *Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et des Lettres de Danemark*.

Professor Branner, who paid particular attention to palms while connected with the geological survey of Brazil, twenty or more years ago, and who then published an exhaustive account of the structure of the palm stem, has once more taken up his notes, and in the *Popular Science Monthly* for March gives a well-written illustrated account of the ecological and economic characteristics of the Brazilian palms.

No. 22 of the current series of "Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University," constituting Vol. XXXVII, No. 17, of the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, is by Mr. Fernald and deals with species of *Carex*.

A memoir on *Ustilago reiliana*, by Mottareale, has been separately issued from Vol. IV, fascicle 2, of the *Annali della R. Scuola Superiore d'Agricoltura in Portici*.

Hefte 7, 8 of Engler's *Das Pflanzenreich* are devoted respectively to Naiadaceæ (by Rendle) and Aceraceæ (by Pax).

The fourth part, concluding Vol. I, and the second part of Vol. II, of the British Museum *Catalogue of the African Plants collected by Dr. Friederich Welwitsch in 1853-61* have been distributed by the trustees of the Museum.

Vol. III, Part III, of J. Medley Wood's *Natal Plants*, comprising Pls. CCLI to CCLXXV, inclusive, has recently been issued.

Vol. VII of the "Flore de France," by Rouy and Foucaud (continued by Rouy and Camus), constitutes the 1900 volume of the *Annales de l'Académie de La Rochelle*, recently issued. It extends from Rosaceæ to Cornaceæ.

Another of Dr. von Schrenk's important contributions to the economic study of mycology constitutes *Bulletin No. 14* of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and deals with the decay of timber and methods of preventing it. In addition to the results of his own study, the author includes a summary of the preventive results reached in Europe. As in his earlier papers, illustrations are both full and good.

A detailed account of the raising and manufacture of vanilla, by Lecomte and Chalot, is published from the press of Naud of Paris.

A paper on the Caoutchouc-yielding Landolphiaceæ, by Hua and Chevalier, is issued by Challamel of Paris.

If Mr. Wells's artist could have illustrated his hypothetical lunar landscapes from the vegetation of the central African "mountains of the moon," as figured by J. E. S. Moore in some cuts reproduced in *Nature* of January 23, he would have gained rather than lost in the uniqueness of the effect.

In *Forest Leaves* for February Professor Rothrock figures habit and bark of *Pyrus coronaria*.

An illustrated paper on Ochnaceæ, by Barteletti, is published in fascicle 4-6 of *Malpighia*.

Professor Greene publishes three new species of Senecio from British Columbia in the *Ottawa Naturalist* for February.

Liatris pycnostachya, as a garden plant, is illustrated in *Die Gartenwelt* of January 11.

The orchids of eastern Asia, as represented in the herbarium of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, form the subject of an illustrated paper by Finet, in the *Revue générale de botanique* of December 15.

The conclusion of Spegazzini's "Stipeæ Platenses" constitutes No. 22, Vol. IV, of the *Anales del Museo Nacional de Montevideo*.

Fusicladium dendriticum is the subject of *Bulletin No. 67* of the Illinois Experiment Station, by Mr. Clinton. It is illustrated by a number of reproductions of photographs, and eleven pages are given to a full bibliography, — a feature as useful as it is unusual.

In the *Botanical Magazine* of Tokyo, No. 178, Vyeda has an illustrated paper on the "Benikoji fungus" of Formosa, — used in the production of a red fermented rice beverage.

Dr. Peglion publishes an article on the cereal Peronospora (*Sclerospora graminicola*) in *L'Italia Agricola* of January 15.

"The Algæ of Jamaica" is the title of a paper by F. S. Collins, published as Vol. XXXVII, No. 9, of the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*.

The life history of *Oscillaria prolifica* is sketched by Isabel F. Hyams and Ellen H. Richards in the *Technology Quarterly* of December.

An ecological study of the heath formations of northern Germany, by Graebner, constitutes Vol. V of Engler and Pruden's *Die Vegetation der Erde*, and is the first of a series of volumes that are to deal with the plant formations of middle Europe. Though Germans

commonly use the word *Heide* in the sense of a wood, Graebner agrees with classic English usage in employing it for the open bushy formations characterized by *Erica*, *Calluna*, *Empetrum*, *Juniper*, etc.

Professor Selby, in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* for December, records another series of experiments with seeds subjected to the low temperature of liquid air, with the customary result that their viability appears not to be affected by even a forty-eight hours' sojourn at a temperature of -190° C.

Dr. Goodale has a short note in the *American Journal of Science* for February on the memorial greenhouses at the Harvard Botanic Gardens and some of the physiological work being done in them.

The effects of water and of certain aqueous solutions on foliage are discussed by J. B. Dandeno in a lengthy and well-illustrated paper, reprinted from Vol. VII of the *Transactions of the Canadian Institute*.

The mapping of botanical data is discussed by Blanc in the *Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier* of December 31.

A practical little handbook of greenhouse methods, that should be in possession of every "nature-study" teacher, is Green and Mackintosh's Outline of greenhouse laboratory work, issued as *Class Bulletin No. 12* of the Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota.

A paper by Mr. Chesnut on plants used by the Indians of Mendocino County, Cal., constitutes No. 3 of Vol. VII of *Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium*, and contains numerous illustrations.

Lieferung VI of the new edition of Wiesner's *Rohstoffe des Pflanzenreiches*, issued in December, begins a consideration of economic woods and contains numerous illustrations of structural detail.

Vegetable powders and the means of knowing their composition by aid of the microscope are being treated by Greenish and Collin in current numbers of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

M. de Wildeman has recently distributed an account of late-producing Apocynaceæ, collected in the Congo country by Gentil.

The cause of white-topped meadow grasses in Finland is discussed by Reuter in Vol. XIX of *Acta societatis pro fauna et flora fennica*, and a bibliography of the subject is given.

Dr. White publishes a note on the use of *Solanum heterodoxum* in Mexico for the curdling of milk, in *Science* of December 13.

A long list of decorative plants hardy in South Dakota is given by Mr. Hansen in *Bulletin No. 72* of the experiment station located at Brookings.

An interesting illustrated article on rattan and its preparation for the market, by Preyer, is published in *Der Tropenpflanzer* for January.

In *Bulletin No. 6*, dealing with Capsicums, by Mr. Tracy, the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture begins the publication of a series of catalogues of the trade names of American vegetables.

In the concluding fascicle of Vol. XIV of the eighth series of the *Annales des sciences naturelles, botanique*, M. Van Tieghem sums up the results of his studies on the ovule as a basis of classification in the flowering plants, giving at the end a résumé of the vegetable kingdom classified on this basis.

Dalla Torre and Harms' *Genera Siphonogamarum* in the fourth fascicle reaches the genus Cochleanthera of the Guttiferæ.

Engler and Prantl's *Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* in Lieferung 211 reaches Isoetaceæ among the pteridophytes and in Lieferung 212, Pottiaceæ among the bryophytes.

An account of the dates at which the parts of Elliott's *Botany of South Carolina and Georgia* were issued is contributed to the December *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* by Barnhart.

The double fascicles 14-15 and 16-17 of Ascherson and Graebner's *Synopsis der Mitteleuropäischen Flora* deal respectively with Rosaceæ (in part) and Gramineæ (in part).

In Coste's *Flore descriptive et illustrée de la France*, the second volume of which is now in course of publication by Klincksieck of Paris, the description of each species is accompanied by an excellent small cut, showing habit and often essential detail.

An anatomical study of Hippocrateaceæ, connected with the occurrence of caoutchouc in that family, by Fritsch, occupies Heft 5 of Vol. XI of the *Beihefte zum botanischen Centralblatt*.

The aid afforded by calcium oxalate crystals in the identification of vegetable drugs is the subject of a paper by Kraemer in the *Journal of Pharmacology* for December.

The development, structure, and properties of the epidermis of certain dicotyledonous plants which persist for several years, forms the subject of a paper by Damm in Vol. XI, Heft 4, of the *Beihefte zum botanischen Centralblatt*.

Professor Heckel publishes, through the house of A. Challamel of Paris, a valuable paper on "Les graines grasses . . . des colonies françaises."

Part VII of Wiesner's *Rohstoffe des Pflanzenreiches*, appearing from the press of Wilhelm Engelmann of Leipzig, is devoted to fibers.

The pollination of *Solanum rostratum* and *Cassia chamaecrista*, both of which produce right- and left-handed flowers on the same plant, has been reinvestigated by Harris and Kuchs, whose paper is published in the February number of the *Kansas University Science Bulletin*. The earlier conclusions of Todd are not confirmed.

A paper by Haberlandt, entitled "Sinnesorgane im Pflanzenreich," issued from the Engelmann press of Leipzig, deals with irritable stamens, pistils, foliage leaves, insect traps, and tendrils.

A biographic sketch of Schimper, by Schenck, with portrait, has been separately printed from the *Berichte der deutschen botanischen Gesellschaft* for 1901.

A Eulogy of Unger, delivered in connection with the unveiling of the Unger bust at the Vienna University last July, has recently been distributed by Professor Wiesner, from the *Verhandlungen der k.k. zool.-bot. Gesellschaft in Wien*.